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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

8
9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 ALBERTO JULIO GUILLEN,

13 Defendant.

Case No. 3:16-CR-00001-RCJ
3:20-CV-00275-RCJ

14
15 **ORDER**

16 Defendant moves this Court to vacate, set aside, or correct his conviction and sentence
17 under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, arguing that *Rehaif v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 2191 (2019), retroactively
18 rendered the indictment fatally defective. Thorough review of the record demonstrates
19 conclusively that Defendant is neither entitled to relief nor a certificate of appealability. The Court
therefore denies the motion.

20
21 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

22 In 2016, Defendant was indicted on one count: Felon in Possession of a Firearm in violation
23 of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1), 924(a)(2). (ECF No. 1.) The factual basis of this count in the indictment
states:

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1 On or about December 28, 2015, in the State and District of Nevada, [Defendant],
 2 having been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding
 3 one year in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the
 4 County of Washoe, to wit: on or about March 12, 2003, of Assault with a Deadly
 5 Weapon; did knowingly possess a J.C. Higgins Model 30, .22 caliber rifle bearing
 6 serial number 2552429 and a Browning 12 gauge shotgun bearing serial number
 7 58926, said possession being in and affecting commerce; in violation of Title 18,
 8 United States Code, Sections 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2).

9
 10 (Id.) In 2017, Defendant pleaded guilty to the count. (ECF No. 39.) In 2019, the Supreme Court
 11 issued *Rehaif*, holding that the word “knowingly” in § 924(a)(2) must be applied to both the status
 12 element and the possession element of § 922(g). 139 S. Ct. at 2200.¹ Within one year of the
 13 Supreme Court issuing *Rehaif*, Defendant filed this § 2255 motion.²

14
LEGAL STANDARD

15 A prisoner in custody “may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside
 16 or correct the sentence” where the sentence is unconstitutional or unlawful, the court lacked
 17 “jurisdiction to impose such sentence,” “the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized
 18 by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). This remedy is available
 19 only where the error is jurisdictional, constitutional, contains “a fundamental defect which
 20 inherently results in a complete miscarriage of justice,” or includes “an omission inconsistent with
 21 the rudimentary demands of fair procedure.” *Hill v. United States*, 368 U.S. 424, 428 (1962). A

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 24 ¹ Defendant claims that *Rehaif* mandates that the Government must prove both that a defendant
 knew of his felony status *and* knew that this status prohibited him from possessing a firearm. This
 is error. Following *Rehaif*, the entirety of the Government’s burden for a conviction under
 § 922(g)(1) is to prove “(1) the defendant was a felon; (2) the defendant knew he was a felon;
 (3) the defendant knowingly possessed a firearm or ammunition; and (4) the firearm or
 ammunition was in or affecting interstate commerce.” *United States v. Benamor*, 937 F.3d 1182,
 1186 (9th Cir. 2019), *cert. denied*, 140 S. Ct. 818 (2020).

² This motion is only timely if *Rehaif* applies retroactively. The courts are divided on this issue.
Compare, e.g., In re Palacios, 931 F.3d 1314, 1315 (11th Cir. 2019) (“[*Rehaif*] was not made
 retroactive”), *with e.g., United States v. Dace*, No. 16-CR-00383-RBJ, 2020 WL 3603678, at
 *5 (D. Colo. June 24, 2020) (“*Rehaif* . . . applies retroactively to cases on collateral review”).
 This Court will assume that *Rehaif* applies retroactively for the purposes of this motion.

1 petitioner must prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, any grounds for vacating or modifying
2 a sentence. *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458, 468–69 (1938).

3 A court should deny the petition without an evidentiary hearing if the record “conclusively
4 show[s] that the prisoner is entitled to no relief.” § 2255(b); *accord Shah v. United States*, 878
5 F.2d 1156, 1160 (9th Cir. 1989). Otherwise, a court should serve notice upon the government and
6 grant a hearing to make the necessary findings of fact and conclusions of law to rule on the petition.
7 § 2255(b).

8 Upon denial, a court should determine whether to issue a certificate of appealability. Rules
9 Governing § 2255 Proceedings 11(a). A certificate is appropriate when the applicant has “made a
10 substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). That is, the
11 petitioner must show that “reasonable jurists could debate whether . . . the petition should [be]
12 resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented [are] ‘adequate to deserve
13 encouragement to proceed further.’” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (quoting
14 *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880, 893 (1983)).

15 ANALYSIS

16 Defendant argues that the failure of the indictment to include an allegation that Defendant
17 knew he was in the class of persons covered by § 922(g)(1) is a structural error, depriving the
18 Court of jurisdiction and rendering his conviction unconstitutional. Specifically, he claims the
19 criminal prosecution based on the defective indictment violated his Fifth Amendment right not to
20 be tried absent a valid indictment from a grand jury and his Sixth Amendment rights to notice and
21 effective assistance of counsel. Finding that it has jurisdiction and that Defendant’s guilty plea
22 waived the remaining challenges, the Court denies the motion.

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1 **I. The Court has Subject-Matter Jurisdiction**

2 Defendant's first argument is that the defect in the indictment deprived this Court of
 3 jurisdiction over his case. Although he is correct that the indictment in this case is defective, this
 4 defect does not deprive this Court of jurisdiction.

5 Framing the issue in such a way is not without consequence because, if true, Defendant did
 6 not waive it—he could not have. *See, e.g., Louisville & Nashville R.R. Co. v. Mottley*, 211 U.S.
 7 149, 152 (1908); *see also United States v. Ratigan*, 351 F.3d 957, 962 (9th Cir. 2003) (analyzing
 8 subject-matter jurisdiction of a criminal case despite procedural default). Defendant notes that
 9 district courts have jurisdiction over “all offenses against the laws of the United States,” 18 U.S.C.
 10 § 3231, and argues that, since the indictment fails to state an offense, this Court lacks jurisdiction.
 11 While prior Ninth Circuit cases have held that a failure to state a claim in an indictment is a
 12 jurisdictional issue, *see, e.g., United States v. Montilla*, 870 F.2d 549, 552 (9th Cir. 1989) (citing
 13 *United States v. Broncheau*, 597 F.2d 1260, 1262 n. 1 (9th Cir. 1979)), the Supreme Court has
 14 overruled these cases in *United States v. Cotton*, 535 U.S. 625 (2002). *See United States v. Salazar-*
 15 *Lopez*, 506 F.3d 748, 754 n.5 (9th Cir. 2007) (recognizing that *Cotton* overruled the circuit’s prior
 16 precedent).

17 In *Cotton*, the superseding indictment “did not allege any of the threshold levels of drug
 18 quantity that lead to enhanced penalties under [21 U.S.C.] § 841(b),” which defendants did not
 19 object to before trial. *Cotton*, 535 U.S. at 628. During the pendency of the their appeal to the Fourth
 20 Circuit, the Supreme Court held, in an unrelated case that “[o]ther than the fact of a prior
 21 conviction, any fact that increases the penalty for a crime beyond the prescribed statutory
 22 maximum must be submitted to a jury, and proved beyond a reasonable doubt.” *Apprendi v. New*
 23 *Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466, 490 (2000). The Fourth Circuit therefore found this omission from the
 24 indictment to deprive the court of subject-matter jurisdiction and vacated the sentences. *United*

1 *States v. Cotton*, 261 F.3d 397, 407 (4th Cir. 2001). The Court found jurisdiction and reversed,
 2 noting that it “some time ago departed from [the] view that indictment defects are ‘jurisdictional.’”
 3 *Cotton*, 535 U.S. at 631; *see Lamar v. United States*, 240 U.S. 60, 65 (1916) (“The objection that
 4 indictment does not charge a crime against the United States goes only to the merits of the case.”);
 5 *United States v. Williams*, 341 U.S. 58, 66 (1951) (“[T]hat the indictment is defective does not
 6 affect the jurisdiction of the trial court to determine the case presented by the indictment.”).

7 Attempting to distinguish *Cotton*, Defendant advocates for a narrow reading of the opinion.
 8 Defendant claims that since the omitted facts in the indictment went toward sentencing, the
 9 indictment, while defective, still stated a federal crime and, for that reason, the Supreme Court still
 10 had jurisdiction in the case. On the other hand, the indictment in the instant case, Defendant argues,
 11 omitted a fact that went to an element of the underlying crime. In making this argument, however,
 12 Defendant contravenes the text of the Court’s reasoning and lower courts’ ubiquitous interpretation
 13 of the case.

14 First, the Supreme Court failed to provide for the caveat that Defendant propounds. It,
 15 rather, spoke broadly, stating, “[D]efects in an indictment do not deprive a court of its power to
 16 adjudicate a case.” *Cotton*, 535 U.S. at 630. Second, lower courts have rejected Defendant’s
 17 reading of *Cotton*. For example, the Ninth Circuit held that the failure to include the mens rea
 18 element of a crime—as Defendant claims here—does not deprive a court of jurisdiction. *United*
19 States v. Velasco-Medina, 305 F.3d 839, 845–46 (9th Cir. 2002) (*overruled on other grounds as*
20 recognized in United States v. Aguila-Montes de Oca, 655 F.3d 915, 923 (9th Cir. 2011)). It stated
 21 that the defendant’s argument to the contrary was “untenable in light of [Cotton].” *Id.*

22 To support his contention, Defendant points to a case from the Eleventh Circuit, *United*
23 States v. Izurieta, 710 F.3d 1176 (11th Cir. 2013). In that case, the court held that there was no
 24 subject matter jurisdiction when the indictment alleged that the defendant violated a regulation

1 that only carried civil penalties and not a criminal statute. *Id.* at 1179. The Eleventh Circuit,
 2 however, later distinguished *Izurieta* on that ground and stated, “The district court’s power over
 3 [a criminal] case did not vanish simply because the indictment omitted one element of the charged
 4 offense.” *United States v. Brown*, 752 F.3d 1344, 1353 (11th Cir. 2014).

5 Indeed, at least three circuits—including the Eleventh Circuit—and this District have
 6 squarely addressed Defendant’s argument and rejected it. *See, e.g., United States v. Hobbs*, 953
 7 F.3d 853, 856 (6th Cir. 2020); *United States v. Moore*, 954 F.3d 1322, 1332 (11th Cir. 2020);
 8 *United States v. Balde*, 943 F.3d 73, 92 (2d Cir. 2019); *United States v. Dillard*, No. 2:09-CR-
 9 00057-JAD-GWF, 2020 WL 2199614, at *4 (D. Nev. May 6, 2020). This Court likewise finds that
 10 the defect is not a jurisdictional issue.

11 **II. The Remaining Claims are Barred by Defendant’s Guilty Plea**

12 Satisfied that this Court has jurisdiction, it turns to Defendant’s remaining claims that the
 13 defects in the indictment violated his Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights. The Court finds that these
 14 claims are barred by Defendant’s guilty plea.

15 In *Tollett v. Henderson*, 411 U.S. 258 (1973), the Supreme Court addressed whether it
 16 could consider a challenge to a grand jury proceeding for the first time through a habeas challenge
 17 after the defendant pleaded guilty. The Court held that “a guilty plea represents a break in the chain
 18 of events which has preceded it in the criminal process.” *Id.* at 267. A defendant therefore may not
 19 “raise independent claims relating to the deprivation of constitutional rights that occurred prior to
 20 the entry of [a] guilty plea. He may only attack the voluntary and intelligent character of the guilty
 21 plea by showing that the advice he received from counsel [was constitutionally inadequate].” *Id.*

22 Despite the broad language of this rule, the Court has recognized an exception to it: a claim
 23 may be brought where it “implicates ‘the very power of the State’ to prosecute the defendant.”
 24 *Class v. United States*, 138 S. Ct. 798, 803 (2018) (quoting *Blackledge v. Perry*, 417 U.S. 21, 30

1 (1974)). This exception is narrow and only applies where “the government cannot prosecute the
2 defendant *at all.*” *United States v. Chavez-Diaz*, 949 F.3d 1202, 1208 (9th Cir. 2020); *see, e.g.,*
3 *Menna v. New York*, 423 U.S. 61, 62 (1975) (double jeopardy); *Blackledge*, 417 U.S. at 30–31
4 (vindictive prosecution); *Class*, 138 S. Ct. at 801–02 (constitutionality of the criminal statute). In
5 such instances, the Court distinguished *Tollett* on the basis that these antecedent violations could
6 not “have been ‘cured’ through a new indictment.” *Class*, 138 S. Ct. at 805 (quoting *Blackledge*,
7 417 U.S. at 30).

8 This rule applies even if the alleged defect in the indictment is structural. *See United States*
9 *v. Moussaoui*, 591 F.3d 263, 280 n.12 (4th Cir. 2010), as amended (Feb. 9, 2010). A “structural”
10 defect is a “fundamental flaw,” which is “never . . . thought [to be] harmless” and “undermines the
11 structural integrity of the criminal tribunal itself.” *Vasquez v. Hillery*, 474 U.S. 254, 263–64
12 (1986). Although *Tollett* did not explicitly discuss whether the underlying constitutional defect—
13 the charge that the government had systematically excluded racial minorities from the grand jury—
14 was structural, such discrimination was a well-established structural defect by the time *Tollett* was
15 decided. *See id.* at 261–62 (collecting cases for this proposition dating back to 1881).

16 Defendant neither argues that he entered into the plea agreement unknowingly or
17 involuntarily through ineffective assistance of counsel nor that the Government could not
18 prosecute him for the crime at all. Rather, all of the arguments he raises—that the defect in the
19 indictment infringed on his right to be free from prosecution absent a valid grand jury indictment
20 and his rights to adequate counsel and notice—could have been remedied by a new indictment.
21 Although this reasoning has not been directly addressed by the Ninth Circuit, two other circuits
22 have held that the *Tollett* rule bars habeas relief based on defects in the indictment because of
23 *Rehaif*. *United States v. Lavalais*, 960 F.3d 180, 186 (5th Cir. 2020) (“To the extent [the defendant]
24 argues his indictment is fatally defective because it did not contain an element of the offense under

1 § 922(g), he failed to preserve that claim by pleading guilty.” (citing *Class*, 138 S. Ct. at 804–05));
2 *United States v. Dowthard*, 948 F.3d 814, 817 (7th Cir. 2020) (“[A] guilty plea waive[s] the right
3 to assert that the indictment fail[s] to state an offense.”). Defendant’s guilty plea therefore bars
4 these claims.

5 ***III. Certificate of Appealability***

6 As the Court denies the petition, it must determine whether to issue a certificate of
7 appealability. Defendant has not shown that reasonable jurists would debate these claims nor that
8 the claims should proceed further. *See Slack*, 529 U.S. at 484. Rather, as discussed above, binding
9 precedent clearly forecloses them. The Court therefore declines to issue a certificate of
10 appealability.

11 **CONCLUSION**

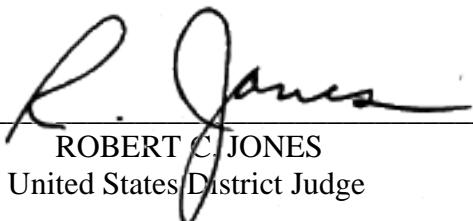
12 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant’s Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct
13 Sentence (ECF No. 71) is DENIED.

14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that no certificate of appealability shall issue.

15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk shall ENTER a separate and final judgment under
16 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 58(a) as directed by *Kingsbury v. United States*, 900 F.3d 1147
17 (9th Cir. 2018).

18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

19 Dated August 5, 2020.

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21 
22 ROBERT C. JONES
23 United States District Judge
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